The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,546—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival for passengers to convey them through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each Month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY:
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	160	60	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 26th June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
FALLY HIPTULLA,
89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) MONGOLIA	2853	530	A. Coleman	27th June.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	300	W. Barratt	4th July.
(a) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELONG	1335	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman ....7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	400	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

Sale of Lease.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, No. 4, Meadows and Forbes Streets, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June 1879, at 3 P.M., all the right, title, and interests of the above Company by and under an Assignment of Lease, dated the 9th day of April 1879, and made between the above Company (in liquidation) of the first part, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, of Bombay, Liquidators of the above Company, of the second part, and the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the third part, in or to the sum of £5,450 per annum, or Rs450 per mensem, thereby reserved by way of rent and payable by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, their successors and assigns to the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, or their assigns in respect of a piece or parcel of ground, situate at Mazagon, more particularly described in the said assignment of lease, admeasuring 15,0 0 square yards or thereabouts, and already leased by the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the Mazagon Company, Limited, now called the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the yearly rent of £600 apart from, and in addition to the said yearly rental of £5,400. The said yearly rental of £5,600 is payable in equal quarterly instalments of £1,350 each on the 1st day of December, the 1st day of March, the 1st day of June, and the 1st day of September, in each year, and the above sale shall be subject to the performance and observance by the purchaser of all the terms, conditions, covenants, and obligations contained in the said assignment of lease of the 9th day of April 1879.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and the said assignment of lease, as well as printed copy of the Indenture of Sale (which is prepared by the vendors and will not be allowed to be varied or altered by the purchaser), to be executed by the said Vendors to the purchaser and other muniments of title can be seen on application at the said office of the Company.

By order of the liquidators,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household French Polished furniture, at Forbes Street, No. 34.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 11p m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, abovementioned, the whole valuable and handsome French-polished furniture, carriage, &c., &c., the property of Vullubdass Dhunjee, Esq., the same comprising glassware and handsomely carved French-polished blackwood furniture, such as blackwood writing table, drawing room camp sofa, and dressing table, sofa couches, drawing froom, easy low Madeira pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnot, flower vases.

At 2 P.M.

1 Shigram.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT.

IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.

RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls; with accurately graduated Measures.

Each ..... Rs. 12.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	1 8	1 12
„	doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ gilt edged	pack	1 12	2 0
„ „	doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE, Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazett* Paper—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MAHARAJAH, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. D. E. Gostling's Notice of Motion regarding certain alterations in and additions to the By-Laws and Schedule of Fees will be laid before the Meeting.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th June 1879.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, at present occupied by C. H. B. Forbes, Esq. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a commodious upper-storied House at Breach Candy, known as the "MALABAR HOTEL." For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No. 9, in the Civil Lines, Poona, opposite the Bungalow of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. B. I. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a LARGE GODOWN in Marine Street, Fort, at present occupied by Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at GRANT BUILDINGS. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1879, at 2 p.m., to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That Article LVI. of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

LVI. "The minimum number of Directors (who shall always be shareholders of the Company) shall be three, and the maximum number shall be seven, and such minimum or maximum shall always include one of the partners or members, for the time being resident in Bombay, of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B Forbes and Co., of that place, merchants, and nothing herein contained shall extend to hinder or prevent any other member for the time being of that firm, or any person or persons empowered to act or sign for that firm, from being a Director or Directors of the Company."

2. That Article LXXX. and LXXXI. of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

LXXX. "The said Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., of whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist, and such person or persons as may from time to time be empowered to act and sign for the firm, while and by reason of their so acting and signing shall be the Secretaries and Managers of the Company, and the business thereof shall be carried on by them in Bombay in the name of the Company, and all policies, contract matters and things, which shall be entered into executed, taken or done by the Secretaries and Managers on behalf of the Company, shall be expressed to be entered into taken, executed or done by them on behalf of the Company, in both or either of those capacities, and all receipts and discharges signed by them shall be good and sufficient to all intents and purposes, and the Secretaries and Managers shall out of the monies which shall come into their hands make all necessary and proper disbursements in carrying on the business of the Company, and shall cause proper accounts to be kept of all transactions of the Company, and shall once in every year settle and adjust such accounts with the Board and Aduitor or Auditors and shall make out the balance sheet and all the usual and statements required by the Act under which the Company is registered to be audited and signed as the Act requires."

LXXXI.—"The Secretaries and Managers shall have the custody and use, subject to the control of the Board, of the seal of the Company."

3. That Article XCIII. of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be submitted in lieu thereof:—

XCIII.—The Directors may before recommending any dividend set aside, out of the profits of the Company, such sums as they think proper as a Reserve Fund, to meet contingencies or for equalising dividends, and also such sum as they may think fit for bonuses as well to shareholders introducing or in influencing business to the Company, as to Brokers and generally to any person or persons introducing or influencing business as aforesaid, and the Directors may invest the same so set apart as a Reserve Fund, upon such Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in loans to or deposits at interest with banks as they may think fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Managers.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Lewes's Study of Physiology	4	12
Mackenzie's Turkish Manual	3	12
Modern Meteorology	3	0
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, Illustrated Edition	2	4
Wallace's Australasia	13	4
Stormonth's Manual of Scientific Terms	4	12
Academy Notes for 1879	0	12
Burton's (Mrs.) Arabia, Egypt, India; a Narrative of Travel	10	0
Education, its Principles and Practice, by G. Combe	9	8
Jenning's Rosicrucians	4	12
Selections from the Correspondence of the late M. Napier, Esq., edited by his son	8	12
Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology	2	4
The Life of Alexandra Duff, by G. Smith, 2 vols	15	0
Hancock's Amateur Pottery and Glass-Painter	3	4
The Human Species, by A. D. Quatrefages (International Scientific Series)	3	4
Lewis's Letters of the Younger Pliny	3	4
DeLeon's Khedive's Egypt	5	8
A Voyage in the Sunbeam, by Mrs. Brassey	4	12
Sports in British Burmah, by Col. Pollock, 2 vols	15	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May	2	4
Durand's First Afghan War and its Causes	10	0
Macleod of Dare, a novel, by W. Black	3	12
Wrinkles and Receipts compiled from the Scientific American, by P. Benjamin	6	4
Heckel's Evolution of Man, 2 vols	20	0
The New Republic by Mallock	3	12
The New Paul and Virgina, by Ditto	2	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

A LARGE STOCK of FRENCH NOVELS of best Authors just received.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SECOND EDITION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—FOOTBALL THIS EVENING half-past five, Cooperage Ground.

TWO GENTLEMEN can have BOARD, &c. with a family in the Fort, Rs. 60 per month, airy rooms. A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGINGS (furnished or unfurnished) for 3 or 4 Gentlemen at "Lockesley Hall," Byculla. For terms, address B. T. T., care this Office

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Arab HORSE, Height about 14-1, age four off. Price Rs. 400. Apply to F. A. O., care of this office.

FOR SALE, a Second hand Schiedmayer's PIANO, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 350. Apply to J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb, J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels,
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Inking Pens.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
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Bristol Boards.
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Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!

SPECIAL TEXTURES FOR TROPICAL WEAR.

Unequalled for Quality and Price.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, Light and Durable, a very useful Garment	10	8
Thin Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the Lightest Coat made that will resist heavy rain	15	0
Stout Soft Twilled Cambric, recommended to those who are daily exposed to rough weather	20	0
Fine Drab Cambric Double Texture, very Light and Durable, the Waterproof Solution being placed between two clothes, it cannot stick or melt when rolled up roughly	25	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," the best Waterproof that can be obtained, made of Stout Twilled Cambric Double Texture (the solution between two clothes), it cannot stick, melt or tear, and will resist for hours the heaviest weather	30	0
Inverness Capes, Stout Drab Twilled Cambric, useful for Riding or Driving	25	0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	40	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets	4	12
„ „ Leggings	4	12
Waterproof Sheeting, Stout Twilled Cambric, any length cut. 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Brass Eyelets fitted at per doz.	3	0

MOFUSSIL ORDERS—To save delay chest and height should be given.

3, Rampart Row. } H O A R & C O., { The Travellers' Kit House.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	20	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs	a.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined throughout, silk	70 to 80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS,

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16
Real White American Drill	4 0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are sent on, the riding belt system ..... each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THACKER AND CO.,

LIMITED,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

Books.

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Artists' Materials.

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Leather Goods.

Dressing Bags.

Pen and Pencil Cases.

Jewel Cases.

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Meerschaum Pipes.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL, CLAREMONT HOUSE.

MASTER AND MISTRESS,
REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.

TERMS.

DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem, Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, E. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay; Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. Small, Poona; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, both for FIRE and LIFE, and are prepared to accept risks at the usual rates.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„	„ 3	8
Balls	per dozen.	„ 6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

AN Unspeakable Luxury, Restorative, Preservative, Beautifying. A large Factor in Physical Comfort in India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Discount 10 per cent on a dozen of either size.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TEND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH JUNE 1879.

JUDGING from the movements of the funds the Egyptian difficulty does not seem to have been regarded in London yesterday with any degree of apprehension, Consols having recovered from 97 to 97½. French Rentes have receded from 117 to 116¾, but, according to Reuter, Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 77½ for Fours, and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half. As we have had occasion to point out frequently of late, however, Reuter's quotations for Indian Securities are not to be relied on from day to-day, and we now hear from private sources that Fours stand at 77½, and Fours-and a-half at 82¾. Looking to the interest the price of Rupee Paper has to the general public as well as commercial people on this side, we think more care might be taken to transmit the latest quotations, than Reuter now appears to exercise.

In the General Produce Markets no change is reported. Linseed and Rapeseed are said to be steady at unchanged prices.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported quiet but steady; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices are unaltered with the exception of a further advance of 1-16d. in Mid.-Orleans. Should the existing firmness continue, there seems every reason to anticipate an improvement in Surats, as the margin betwixt them and American has latterly been materially increased, but in the meantime private messages continue to report a total absence of demand in Liverpool for Bombay descriptions to arrive. From New York, ready Mid. Uplands yesterday are quoted 1-16 cent, higher at 12 7-16 cents, but September shipment is still given at 12-46 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date stand as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,600
Three days' do.	2,000	2,000	2,600	2,500
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,404,500	...	4,196,600	3,910,300

Bar Silver in London yesterday, according to Reuter, is 1-16d. per oz. lower at 51½d., but private messages quote the same as on the previous day 51¼d. to 51½d. per oz.

EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet with a most limited business doing, and rates are practically unaltered. Only one Bank is drawing at the quoted rate, but judging from the appearance of the market no important change is likely to take place now until the result of the bidding for Council drafts affords a fresh starting point. There is nothing in the position of our market here to afford any guide as to the future, but a very general opinion appears to prevail that with the German Silver still out of the market we have now about seen the lowest point for a time. We quote to-day at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 8 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	Rs. 8 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	Rs. 8¼d.	"
France. 3 " "	Rs. 2-11¼.	"

Gold is quoted at Rs. 19-1 per tola. Rates on Calcutta are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull, and we have not latterly heard of any business of importance. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾ to Rs. 99, but these are sellers' quotations and there are no buyers of any amount.

The SHARE MARKET remains dull in the extreme with no legitimate business doing. In Bank of Bombays a further decline of ½ per cent. has taken place, the closing price being Rs. 675. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving shares are very dull, and we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Hindustan, Rs. 15 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 25 in Sassoon, and Rs. 5 in Oriental.

COTTON is very quiet, and the purchases for export to-day are only some 400 bales. Sellers are firm on the strength of the steadier accounts from Liverpool, but, so long as the demand for arrivals at Home continues so limited, we are not likely to see any increase in activity now that the shipping season is at an end. The arrivals yesterday were only 884 bales, making 6,932 bales for the five days. We quote:—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 239	per candy	F. P.
Good Omra	" 231	"	"
F. G. F. do	" 226	"	"
G. F. do	" 221	"	"
Good Dholleras	" 228	"	"
F. G. F. do	" 223	"	"
G. F. do	" 218	"	"

In SEEDS there is no business doing worthy of notice. Linseed may be quoted at Rs. 7-2, Rapeseed at Rs. 7-3 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme. For Liverpool by steam the rate has been reduced to 20s., but even at that few engagements are making. By sail for Liverpool 20s. remains the nominal rate. The Escurial s. s. is reported to have been fixed for Trieste and Venice, July loading, at 32s 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE Goods show no improvement, the demand in the bazaar being most limited, and as the market now stands we question whether a reduction in price would induce any increase in business. Up-country buyers have laid in their supplies for the Monsoon, and they are not likely to be tempted to operate freely until they have reliable data to go upon regarding the crops.

COALS continue quiet but steady, the situation in Egypt being sufficiently critical to prevent sellers doing anything to start a full market rates, while buyers, on the other hand, seem pretty well supplied so long as no outside demand has to be provided for.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	112

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25	p. s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30	p. s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2	p. ct	60
Bhownaggur M. and F. Company	800	2,000	2,000	40	p.s.	500
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	p.s*	670
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15	p.s*	9
Speech Mills	1,800	120	all	10	p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25	p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	550
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. s.	560
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	85	p.s*	260
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all			365
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40	p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30	p.s*	770
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	80	p.s.	765
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000			475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	675
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	850
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.s*	500
Madras Spinning	2,500	1,250	all		Nil	650
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50			10
Mandvis S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	20	p.s.	900
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000				150
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30	p.	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all			do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	650
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.s*	670
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	650
Soondercas Spining	680	1,000	all	75	p.s.	550
Do do, 2 Shars.	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	20	p.s.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p.s.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150	p.s.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,500	125	do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	12	p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	12	p.s.	540
Bellary	775	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60	p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	1,000	all	14	do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,500	all	80	do	775
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15	do	150
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100	do	595
Fort Press Co	80	2,500	1,250	50	do	575
French Press Co.	200	500	all	75	p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30	do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	280	do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25	do	300
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60	do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125	do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12	p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25	p.s.	580

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15	ps*	785
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p.s.	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20	p.s.	300
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15	p.s.	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝ 3'0	5 p. ct	205
Do. New 4:20 Shares	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 12 1	do	23
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,200
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19 6 20 15	do	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	p.s.	1,850
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250	p.s.	2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	..	all	7½	p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10	p. s.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..		375
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	..	500	500	35	p. s.	205
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½	p.ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	..	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,025
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10	p.ct.	100
Thacker and Co.	1,000	500	8 all	62½	p.s.	650
Young Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	10	p.ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MALLOWDALE, 1,289 tons, Captain D. Dorman, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE BARQUE FANNY, 398 tons, Captain W. J. Forsyth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, 7th April, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Narakel, 19th June, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE S. S. SUEZ, 1,390 tons, Captain J. D. Eaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 13th June, via Point de Galle, with Mr. Grove and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 351 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. G. R. Taylor, and 8 deck passengers.

THE SHIP TRAFALGAR, 1696 tons, Captain D. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 11th March, with a cargo of 2,228 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. MAHARAJA, 1,046 tons, Captain H. Hore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 26th May, with Mr. Holmes, and the following cargo:—1,138 packages piecegoods, 127 bales twist, 107 ingots copper, 355 casks beer, 525 bundles iron hoops, 431 packages wine and spirits, 27 kegs nails, 204 cases soap, 75 packages oil, 60 packages colour and paint, 3 packages glass ware, 35 cases clocks, 3 packages earthenware, 30 packages steel, 500 casks alum, 646 tons coals, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Suez (s)	Eaton	Rangoon, June 13.
	Mula (s)	Doert	Narakel, June 19.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, June 21.
	Fanny	Forsyth	Akyab, Apr 7.
	Maharaja (s)	Hore	Liverpool, May 26.
	Trafalgar	Johnson	Liverpool, Mar 11.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Kirkwood	Sinnott	Madras.
	Toftcombs	Hamilton	Havre.

The ship Mallowdale, Dorman, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Akola to Kurrachee.
Steamer Chanda to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—10 packages glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—2 casks signal lamps and 21 packages white paint, M M Mody and Co; 50 casks Bass' beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 casks brass wire, Heptoolabhoy Abdoolhoosein; 4 cases copal varnish, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 6 cases bacon, 3 cases cheese, and 51 cases oilmanstore, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey.

Callisto—4 packages glass phials, Nathoo Mooljee; 2 casks green paint, 15 casks chinese green, 5 casks varnish, and 50 cases victoria blue, Tyebally Surafally and Co.

Flemingo s—50 casks Bass' beer, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Eagle—21 cases claret, 4 cases hocks and 3 cases sparkling wine, J Neuberg.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—10 cases varnish, Hajee Currim and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—125 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—340 cwts myrabollams, Buttonjee Mannockjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jettanee; 195 cwts myrabollams and 45 cwts nux vomica, Poonja Jewraz; 85 bales gunny, Hemraj Lokeraz; 24 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Anundjee; 33 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 88 bales wool, Nathoo Lalljee, 77 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Khatao Shamjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee; 56 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 56 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee; 106 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 71 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 83 bales wool, Luckmidass Khimjee; 12 cases leather, Ewart, Latham and Co; 86 bales hemp, Jewraz Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Flamingo s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 7 cases bristles, Peeroo Mahamed; 19 cwts rosa oil, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee.

Euphrates s—5 cwts D horns, and 81 cwts B horns, Ally Mahamed Hassum.

FOR HAVRE.

Goldstream—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Euphrates s—35 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 61 bales cotton, Goolaboy Hurdyal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Speke Hall s—209 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 41 bales skins, Jan Mahamed Nensey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—861 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,410 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothes.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
SUNDAY, 23rd June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·595
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind	S, SSW, SW, WSW, SSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight to midnight. 392
Fall of Rain	0·23
Total fall during the month	8·16
" " year	13·42

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Becke, Captain, 21st Bombay N L, from leave, from Poona.

JUNE 23.

Boyd, Col. Staff Corps, on leave, from Assergur,
Gordon, Lieut, 6th Cavalry, on leave, from Sitapur.
Grant, Surg, on leave, from Cawnpore.

JUNE 24.

Hendley, Dy Surg Genl, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Preston, Lieut, 98th Regt, to join, to Secundrabad.
Martin, Captain, 12th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 19.)

The services of Mr Fanshawe, Additional Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The services of Mr Reid, Officiating Professor, Government College, Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment as Principal of the Government College, Ajmere, and Inspector of Schools.

Mr Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has obtained leave on medical certificate out of India for two years.

Mr Egerton is appointed an Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and is posted to Amritsar.

Mr Rawlins, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Umballa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 21.)

The privilege leave which was granted to Captain Hill, R E, Assistant Superintendent, dated 21st March, is hereby cancelled.

Mr Ritte, C S, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Lieut. Chilton, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has joined the Military Works Branch at Simla for duty on the Defence Committee.

Captain Nicholson, R E, Executive Engineer, has rejoined the Military Works Branch.

Captain Wingate, S C, Assistant Engineer, has taken over charge of the Morar Division.

Captain Jenner, R E, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Peshawar Division.

Mr A Grant, Assistant Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr Owen, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one year's furlough in India.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr Dease, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Special Duty, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, to the Khanpur Division.

Lieut Jennings, R E, Assistant Engineer, has been relieved of his duties on this line.

The Notification, dated 12th June, granting three months' language leave to Mr G Moyle, Assistant Engineer, is cancelled.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr J Conder, Traffic Superintendent.

Mr Mathew has assumed charge of the Traffic Department of this Railway.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C E Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, officiated for Mr Davies, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, transferred temporarily to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, June 6.

1st Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Ernest Wright, to be Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieut Pirie, to be Second Lieutenant.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain Stevenson to be Captain.

7th Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Aspinwall to be Lieutenant.

13th Hussars, Lieut Vere Hunt to be Second Lieutenant.

20th Hussars, Major Walford retires on half-pay.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieut Col Hercules Edward, Lord Langford, retires from the Service.

Lieut and Captain Goddard to be Captain and Lieutenant Col.

Lieut and Captain Antrobus to be Captain and Lieutenant Col.

Lieutenant Lord Herbrand Arthur Russell to be second Lieutenant.

3rd Foot, the promotions of Captain Halahan and Lieut Ommanney to the ranks of Major and Captain respectively, are cancelled.

Captain Halahan to be Major.
Captain Hamilton to be Major.
Lieut Ommanney to be Captain.
Lieut Ternan to be Captain.
Lieut Hind to be Instructor of Musketry.
6th Foot, Lieut Manserigh to be Captain.
Second Lieut Helyar to be Lieutenant.
Lieut Scott to be Instructor of Musketry.
10th Foot, Lieut Roberts to be Captain.
Second Lieut Richardson to be Lieutenant.
14th Foot, Lieut Rae, to be Instructor of Musketry.
15th Foot, Captain Smyth to be Major.
Lieut Roupell to be Captain.
Second Lieut Nettleship to be Lieutenant.
18th Foot, Second Lieut Francis, to be Second Lieutenant.
Lieut Speyer to be Instructor of Musketry.
19th Foot, Major Evans retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.
24th Foot, Second Lieut Worldegge to be Lieutenant.
25th Foot, Lieut Barns to be Captain.
Second Lieut Wilkinson to be Lieutenant.
Second Lieut Hope to be Lieutenant.
28th Foot, Lieut Beckham has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.
33rd Foot, Lieut Preston to be Instructor of Musketry.
38th Foot, Captain Morrisey to be Captain.
Captain Kell to be Captain.
47th Foot, Lieut Trotter to be Captain.
49th Foot, The restoration to full-pay of Captain Evans from half-pay is cancelled.
51st Foot, Second Lieut Merewether to be Second Lieutenant.
56th Foot, Lieut Newbury to be Captain.
60th Foot, Captain Tuthell to be Major.
Supernumerary Captain Terry to be Captain.
Lieut Dickenson to be Captain.
63rd Foot, Lieut Gronow to be Captain.
65th Foot, the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut Bredin is cancelled.
Second Lieut Bredin to be Lieut.
66th Foot, Lieut Mackinnon to be Captain.
67th Foot, Second Lieut Carnegy to be Lieut.
73rd Foot, Second Lieut Mercer, from 1st Foot to be Second Lieut.
78th Foot, Lieut Stewart to be Captain.
80th Foot, the promotion of Lieut Johnson to the rank of Captain, dated 28th March 1879, is cancelled.
Lieut Johnson to be Captain, vice D B Moriarty, killed in action.
Lieut Sherrard to be Captain vice seconded for special service at Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut Cole to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Huskisson, promoted half-pay Major.
83rd Foot, Lieut Auckeitil resigns his Commission.
84th Foot, Second Lieut Baird, from 65th Foot to be Lieut.
Second Lieut Lowry to be Lieut.
Second Lieut Scholes to be Lieut,
Second Lieut Grosvenor to be Lieut.
88th Foot, Lieut Curran to be Captain.
90th Foot, Lieut Hutchinson to be Captain.
93rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Tabuteau retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.
Lieut Fetherstonhaugh to be Captain.
94th Foot, Lieut Brooke to be Captain.
Second Lieut Davidson to be Lieut.
Second Lieut Carroll to be Lieut.
98th Foot, Lieut Carey to be Captain.
Lieut Allen to be Captain.
102nd Foot, Lieut-Col Harcourt retires upon half-pay.
104th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Pigou to be Major.
107th Foot, Major Chambers to be Lieut-Col.
Captain Hesgrson to be Major.
Lieut Davidson to be Captain.
Rifle Brigade, Lieut Heber-Percy to be Captain.
Second Lieut Nixon to be Lieut.
Army Pay Department, the undermentioned Officers, having retained their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army:—Captain D'Aguilar, from the 96th Foot; Captain Stradling, from the 76th Foot.
Surgeon G Ryan, from half-pay, to be Surgeon.
Surgeon W Leah resigns his Commission.
Half-Pay, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Anderson, from the 32nd Foot to be Lieut-Col.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Col Colley, C B, C M G, 2nd Foot, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General, while serving as Chief of the Staff in South Africa.

Captain and Brevet Lieut-Col St Hill, 19th Foot, Commanding the Auxiliary Forces in Tasmania, to have the local rank of Colonel in Australia.

Staff Paymaster and Hony Major Clare Ball to have the local and honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel, whilst serving at the Cape of Good Hope.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col Harcourt, half-pay late 102nd Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Major H Walford, half-pay, late 20th Hussars, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Hon Major Lionel Nicholls, late Captain, 22nd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Hon Major H A Williams, late Captain 14th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Paymaster and Hon Major Peirse retires on a military allowance, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE & JULY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....27th, 10h. 47·2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M. a.m.	H. M. p.m.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Wed. 25	.....	5 28	6 38	2 51 m 3 0 n	8 33 m 9 25 n
Th. 26	.....	5 28	6 38	3 26 m 3 45 n	9 24 m 10 15 n
Fri. 27	.....	5 27	6 39	4 20 m 4 35 n	10 11 m 11 14 n
Sat. 28	.....	5 27	6 39	5 40 m 5 32 n	11 33 m
Sun. 29	St. Peter's Day.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 39	6 58 m 6 26 n	0 25 m 0 50 n
Mon. 30	....	5 27	6 39	8 17 m	1 10 m
July. Tues. 1	.....	5 28	6 39	7 45 n 9 22 m 8 47 n	2 9 n 2 24 m 3 14 n

SPORTING.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

RETURN tickets for one month for horses are granted on this line.

J. HUMFREY, Hon. Sec.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to affix to their communications their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THUNDER—June 21st, at Shahpur, the wife of G. F. Thunder, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other REMITTANCES, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

As was generally expected the Porte has come forward with the offer to depose the present Khedive, but on condition that Halim Pasha is accepted as his successor, he being the next and legal heir to the Viceregency according to Mussulman law. It may be recollected that in 1866 Ismail Pasha succeeded in getting the throne of Egypt made permanent in his own family, chiefly by means of English and French influence, the Porte at the time objecting to Halim Pasha being debarred from the succession. Hence, perhaps, the Sultan's present eagerness to restore the old order of things. Tewfik Pasha is the present Khedive's eldest son, and the two Western Powers probably advocate his accession in the hope of reconciling Ismail Pasha to his fate. The position remains unaltered and still continues critical.

SOMETIME last year Sir David Wedderburn, in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*, favoured us with an account of the Dutch rule in Java, and concluded by holding up the proceedings of that nation there as an example to the rulers of British India. Now, the human mind delights in paradoxes. The advocacy of an opinion directly opposed to the conclusions which other minds draw from similar bases, gives a certain superficial air of originality to an argument that, perhaps, is the very last we should expect to hear from the speaker. Sir David Wedderburn in England poses as a philosophic radical, but this by no means prevented his admiring that system of limited slavery, which exists in Java under the name of the "culture system," and which the Dutch themselves are so thoroughly ashamed of. In a similar spirit, his brother of the Bombay Civil Service has now come forward with a set of suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the Deccan ryots, which to say the least, are the very last we should have anticipated from his *environment*. The suggestions in question would come more naturally from the Sarvajanick Sabha, and it is strange to see them put forth by a man who, as a District Judge, has had good opportunities of learning the nature of the dealings of natives with one another, and the absolute want of all sympathy and consideration, which exists in this country, between the upper and lower classes—between the Brahman and the *kunbi*.

We will first quote Mr. Wedderburn's suggestions *verbatim* and then proceed to consider them piecemeal:—

The experiment I would suggest for trial in certain selected villages consists of two parts:—

1st. A settlement of existing debts. It is said that the sowkers would be willing to accept about eight annas in the rupee, and those villages might be commenced with where the creditors are most inclined to accept reasonable terms. When a fair composition is arrived at, Government should advance the money, to be repaid in easy instalments without interest.

2nd. I would give to each ryot the option of paying to Government (say) a one-anna share of the gross produce, instead of the existing cash assessment; and this share I would assign for a term of (say) five years to a capitalist of approved character, who would then occupy the position of a "zemindar" or farmer of the land revenue.

Now, there would obviously be no difficulty in trying the first proposal in a few selected villages. The aggregate debts of the ryots in two or three villages might easily be redeemed, and the result could not possibly be otherwise than beneficial to the ryot, who would exchange a heavy debt at exorbitant interest, due to a rapacious sowkar, for a debt of half the amount, bearing no interest, due to that Government which the Sarvajanick Sabha takes such pleasure in finding fault with. It is hardly necessary to resort to experiment to prove that a radical measures such as this would be beneficial to the defaulting cultivator; we may safely assume that it would. But how far the ryot who had been so easily freed from the consequences of his want of foresight, would be encouraged to repeat the process and incur a fresh debt the next time he had a child to marry is another matter. What would be easy as an experiment, however, might be very difficult to apply generally. Whence are the funds to come to enable Government to buy up the debts of the largest section of our population? How can the amount of these debts even be approximately arrived at? In these days of financial difficulty Mr. Wedderburn is hardly likely to find favour in high quarters for a proposal to advance large sums of borrowed cash without interest. Besides, even were the Government ready and able to become general money lenders to the impecunious amongst its subjects, it would be very bad policy for it to render itself liable to the great unpopularity which everywhere accompanies that office—an unpopularity which would be no less intense, because the money was advanced for purely philanthropic considerations. Moreover, if this proposal were not sufficiently impracticable in itself, the ryot would probably prevent its operation by declining to accept the liberal offer, for there is nothing the ordinary ryot so dreads as having any new pecuniary connections with Government. In fact, the experiment has already been tried. Liberal offers of Government assistance have been made to the ryots under the "Land Improvement Act," which nevertheless remains to this day a dead letter; because the ryots, deterred by their dislikes or prejudices, refuse to avail themselves of the advantages offered them. Mr. Wedderburn's first proposal appears sufficiently wild and Utopian, but it is far more practical than his second suggestion. One of the first reforms so clamorously demanded by philanthropic writers for races subject to the hated Turk, is the commutation of the produce payments for a certain fixed sum in cash. A fixed proportion of the crop cannot be recovered unless the assignee is armed with powers which can hardly fail to be oppressive in the highest degree. A sixteenth part of the gross produce of the Bombay Presidency would no doubt amply compensate the Government for the loss of their present quit rent; but it by no means follows that the proportion of his produce, which a ryot would be inclined to give as a sixteenth share, would suffice, if the assignee were not armed with most of the powers with which it has been found necessary to invest farmers of revenue in other countries. Even the collection of the old tithe in England in kind was found so oppressive and vexatious, both to parson and farmer, that both were found glad to commute. Moreover, is it necessary to hand over three or four villages to the tender mercies of a farmer of land tax in order to ascertain whether the effect of interposing an independent native between the Government and their tenants would be beneficial or not? Surely there is enough, and more than enough land, held under a zemindaree tenure in India already. Are the sub-tenants of the Bengal zemindars better off than the mass of the Bombay ryots? Are the tenants of inamdars better or worse off than the cultivators of Government villages? Are the sub-tenants of the Khotes better off than those ryots who hold direct under Government? It is notorious that, unsatisfactory, indeed as, is the condition of many of the smaller occupiers of land in Government villages, the condition of the same classes in villages where a vested interest exists, between the Government and the cultivator, is far worse. The system of farming revenue is already sufficiently well known to the natives. It is the last resource of bad native rule, and was freely resorted to in the last days of the Peishwa. It still exists in badly managed native states. Mr. Wedderburn does not tell us how he proposes to avoid the notorious evils of the farming system; neither does he tell us how the value of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Porte has offered to depose the Khedive, provided Halim Pasha is accepted as his successor.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, said that England and France had recommended Prince Tewfik (hereditary Prince of Egypt) as the Khedive's successor.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Hall Line S. S. City of Baltimore left Liverpool for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dholleras 5½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 77½
4½ per cents. do. 89½
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 116½
Bar Silver 51⅞
Departure—Bengal.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 24, 9 A. M.

Mail steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 24.

CHIWANKOTH, 4-34 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind W. Fall of rain 1 inch 93 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather stormy; wind S. W. 6 to 9; thermometer 89; barometer 29·844. Fall of rain 2 inches 38 cents.

MANGALORE (23rd) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 70 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 73 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Total previously registered	13 20	14 88	15 48
23	Monday.....	0 22	.....	.....
24	Tuesday	.....	0 42	0 51
	Total	13 42	15 30	15 99
	Fall up to 24th June 1878	9 72	12 73	13 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 7 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 1-16d. "
Credits,	3 " "	..1s. 8 1-16d. "
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 8¼d. "
Francs	3 " "	....2-11½. "

GOVERNMENT has addressed a letter to the Town Council prohibiting the use of the Victoria Gardens "for public entertainments similar to those proposed by Mr. Patterson, without the special sanction of Government." The Council are determined to satisfy themselves how far Government is empowered by the deed of conveyance of the Gardens to the Municipality to interfere in the matter of their management.

A MEETING of the creditors of the Albert Mills Company and the Albert Manufacturing Company, in liquidation, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, the official liquidator, to consider a proposal for the immediate withdrawal of the companies from liquidation on payment of ten annas in the rupee to the creditors, in full discharge of their claims. Mr. Gilbert, on Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, solicitors to the liquidator, explained the proposal in a lucid statement as being greatly to the advantage of the creditors, some of whom, however, presented a strong opposition to it, and it was therefore withdrawn. The mills will be sold by public auction at an early date.

WE understand that the case of Dr. Doolittle (as executor of the late Mr. Kingsley) against Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the *Times*, has been settled out of Court. Mr. Wilson agrees to pay Mrs. Kingsley Rs. 9,000 and her passage money to Australia.

THE *World* has excellent authority for stating that the recent appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley was made by the War Office without previous consultation with H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, by whom the step is heartily disapproved.

A FEW days ago Mian Gul of Swat sent Rs. 4,000 towards the Kohistan for the purchase of horses.

LATELY some people of the Halimzai tribe residing in Gandao had a quarrel with the Shati Kheyls, a branch of their clan, and carried away 50 of their sheep.

A KURRACHEE paper says:—Cholera has broken out at Bagh, in Khelat territory. Latest advices from that quarter state that in one day 27 persons were attacked, of whom 18 succumbed.

THE Lahore paper learns by telegram of 20th instant, that Lieutenant Parry, of the 40th Regiment, has died at Quetta, and that cholera is prevalent there.

A RUMOUR is afloat in Bajor and its neighbourhood that Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan has appointed Ata Muhammad Khan, son of the late Saadat Khan, of Lalpura, to the charge of the administration of Kunar.

MUHAMMAD SHAH, KHAN of Lalpura, is much grieved to learn that the Amir has appointed his (Muhammad Shah's) uncle, Yar Muhammad Khan, to the Chiefship of Lalpura, and the latter will shortly arrive there.

THE *Gazette of India* of the 21st inst. notifies that at Bela and Chakund, on the Patna and Gya State Railway, telegraph offices have been opened for the receipt and despatch of public messages between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

HIGHWAY robbery would appear to be prevalent in Khelat territory. On the 30th of last month a kafilla on its way to Bagh was attacked by a gang of armed men, who plundered it and put some of the men in charge to the sword. Such depredations are said to be by no means uncommon in that quarter.

IT is stated from Bajor that Sayud Mahomed Badshah, who had good reason to be afraid of Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul, has removed his family and household goods from the district of Kunar, and has taken up his abode at the village of Shekh Baba in Bajor. Abdul Karim Khan, son of the late Haidar Khan, the Khan of Nevagai, who is nephew (sister's son) of the Sayad, had asked him to come to his village; but the Sayad informed him that he had decided to reside at Shekh Baba for some time.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Young men in the Government service—but not in these provinces where the subject cannot but be treated gravely—are inclined to be pleased, we hear, at the circumstances under which the Agricultural Department has been abolished. They argue that the treatment Mr. Hume has received is such that it must disgust all seniors in the least degree likely to retire, by making them feel that no services, however prolonged, can establish a claim on the consideration of Government, and that it will in this way hasten their resignation, and so make promotion brisk in the long run.

WE *(Statesman)* have been requested to state that when the news of Mr. Shaw's death reached Calcutta, the Nyoung Yan Prince and his retinue went into deep mourning after the Burmese fashion. The Prince considers that he and his retinue owed their lives to Mr. Shaw, with whom he lived for two months in the Residency at Mandalay. On this account, and because of the favours received from the Indian Government, the Prince and his retinue have made great lamentation for Mr. Shaw. We are also informed that, according to Burmese custom on such occasions, His Highness has distributed large sums among the poor.

AMERICANS are renowned for their fondness for asking questions, but one would hardly have supposed them curious already about the vital statistics of Herat. Yet the postal authorities of Kandahar were lately puzzled by receiving an official cover addressed "The United States Consul or the Director of the Medical and Sanitary Department, Herat, Afghanistan." The superscription showed that it emanated from the "Bureau of Vital Statistics, Health Department, New York." Yankee statisticians, the *Pioneer* remarks, evidently try to keep a little ahead of events. Probably the New York Office thought the British Government would be sure to have pushed on to Herat by the time its letter reached the Indian frontier, and that it would be as well to address it right on at once.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Government, to save a few rupees of staff pay, ordered the abolition of Brigade Commands and Staff officers with Field forces from the date of the march back of any portion of the troops, with the result that while the Staff officers were out of employ and idly wasting their time while coming back, the greatest possible confusion and inconvenience was experienced by the troops themselves; arrangements for the march of the various detachments of all three arms of the services devolving on the senior officer for the time being, without any organized staff to help him, while *quondam* Brigadier-Generals and Brigade-Majors were unconcernedly sauntering along as spectators. The Lahore paper says:—Such a state of things could not be productive of real economy and the probabilities are, that waste and loss tenfold the amount of staff salaries saved are the results of this foolish measure of spurious frugality.

THE *Pioneer* says the Punjab Government has in no way negatived the proposal of the Simla Municipal Committee to frame a bye-law, by which overcrowding in native dwellings within the limits of Simla is summarily punishable, as was recently asserted by a contemporary. All that has been done is to suggest that the rule should be further considered and rendered more precise in its details. As submitted to Government, it neither defined the offence for which punishment should be awarded, or the class of persons or habitations to which it should apply, and the Government was not prepared to sanction summary criminal prosecutions without a clear statement of their necessity, and a precise definition of the offences which would be liable to punishment. It must be remembered that special arrangements have been made for housing all the labourers of the Public Works Department outside of Simla, while the large demolitions in the bazaar have rendered a certain amount of overcrowding unavoidable, although this will probably cease when all the new buildings designed by the Deputy Commissioner have been erected.

THE *Statesman* says:—The frequent changes that are made in high executive posts cannot but be most detrimental to the interests of the country. It is difficult to believe that these frequent changes are made in the public interests, and not in the interests of individuals; and it cannot be good for a province like Bengal to have a new ruler every two or three years. We never indulge in the affectation of knowing more than we do really know, and we do not pretend to be able to explain authoritatively the causes of the present unexpected move. One can understand that if Sir S. Bayley was sent to Assam with a promise that he would afterwards be made Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and if it has now been decided to re-absorb Assam into the larger province, a temporary difficulty might have arisen as to what was to be done with the Chief Commissioner. Sir Ashley Eden's retirement removes that difficulty, but then what is to be done with Sir Ashley Eden when the Army Commission has done its work? This question will afford scope for speculation for a time. Is he going home to embrace a Parliamentary career; is he going to Bombay to let Sir Richard come over as Viceroy; is he going to Madras to relieve the Duke; or is he going to succeed Lord Lytton himself?

THE *Pioneer*:—The fact that the population of Kandahar have cordially accepted British rule during the short time established there will have prepared us for hearing that they are greatly chagrined at the restoration of the place to the Amir. This is a painful feature of the settlement in other respects so satisfactory. We hear from Kandahar—the information, as its form will show, coming through native sources, as follows: "For the last few days there has been a lot of talk as the Mahomedan merchants and shopkeepers of Kandahar have been very prosperous. They thanked God for his having forgiven the sins of the people of the city of Ahmad Shah after 140 years (*i. e.*, for his having delivered them from the hands of the Barakzais); and prayed for the welfare of the British Government. But on 8th May they heard that the English would again give this city back to the Afghans, and they were much grieved at this. On the 15th of May they were informed in a public darbar by the native ruler of that city that Kandahar would be restored by the British Government to Yakub Khan. On hearing this the people formed into parties, and went into the gardens and other solitary places to discuss this question, and said that if this time the Afghan Governors oppressed them in the same manner as they had previously done, they would leave the city and go to Shikarpur, Herat, and other places. It is very probable that these people will not be able to bear the oppression of the Amir's agents this time, and will migrate to India. The zemindars will probably follow their example too." The British Government cannot disturb a great political arrangement merely for the sake of obliging the inhabitants of Kandahar, but we may be sure, at least, that its influence with the Amir will be exerted to guard them as far as possible from the evil consequences they anticipate.

THE *Statesman* delivers itself strongly on the subject of the new amalgamated Home and Agricultural Department, and the removal of Mr. Hume, the head of the old Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Our contemporary says:—

> The measure it announces and expounds is perhaps the most suicidal of all the ruinous measures of the present administration. There is surely nothing left now for Sir John Strachey himself but to commit suicide. It is the only thing he could now do which would bring back to him a little of that respect which he has now hopelessly forfeited. We have not time to-day to go at length into the discussion of the measure, on which much has to be said. Leaving the essence of it for a future issue, we have only to point out to-day the fatal error that has been made in ousting Mr. Hume. We should, we believe, use stronger language, and say that a disgraceful job is concealed under Mr. Hume's removal. We refer our readers to the Resolution for the list of duties transferred to the Home Department. They include those subjects in which Mr. Hume is an expert, and in which Mr. Bernard, the Home Secretary, is not known to have ever taken the smallest interest. Had Sir John Strachey wished to secure real attention being paid to those branches, he would have retained Mr. Hume at the head of the amalgamated department. There would then have been some hope that the great questions connected with agriculture would not suffer from that complete neglect with which they were treated before the Agricultural Department was established. There is no question about Mr. Hume's fitness for the post. He has acted before as Home Secretary, and would have combined the work of that office with the work which is his speciality better, perhaps, than any other man in the service. It is with the question of his special *fitness* that we, writing in the public interest, are chiefly concerned. But we believe his fitness is not better known than his claims. He is seven years Mr. Bernard's senior in the service. He has been eight years Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Barnard has only been in that position for a few months. Mr. Bernard could have been provided for more easily than Mr. Hume. But another man had to be provided for, and that other is Mr. Batten, now acting as Private Secretary, and who is brother-in-law to Sir John Strachey. Had Mr. Hume been retained as Secretary, he would have stuck to the post, and as Mr. Chapman's hopes of a Councilorship have been dashed, there would have been no chance of a Secretaryship for Mr. Batten. But Mr. Hume being shelved for ever, and Mr. Bernard retained for the present at the head of the Home Office, a vacancy will be made some months hence for Mr. Batten. It is no secret—at any rate it need be no one no longer—that Mr. Morris is about to retire, and that Mr. Bernard is to succeed him in the Central Provinces; and when that takes place, Mr. Batten will be made permanent Secretary to the Government of India in the Home and Agricultural Department. And it is for such individual interests that the interests of the Empire are ruthlessly sacrificed. We suppose it would be "irrational" to hesitate in making these little arrangements.

INVISIBLE INK:—The Madras correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—Of course, you remember the great stir made a year ago by the discovery that Paschine Aniline would answer well ink, and effect a saving to the Indian Government of nearly twenty rupees a year. Five times this amount was expended in correspondence, experiments, and printing reports, and Paschine Aniline was ordered to be used for the future by all the Government offices. Some months or two ago, a sage doctor of Madras, during office hours, spilt some 'alcohol' (he does not say if it was brandy at tiffin time) on an important document, and lo! and behold! the letters of the Paschine Aniline writing disappeared. This astounding result was most incautiously communicated to Government, I (say incautiously, because the secret was worth preserving.) I suppose now we shall go back to our old red ink, but what a number of documents can now be rendered useless by aid of a glass of spirits!

DOUBLE MURDER AND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Sammada Asary was tried at the North Tanjore Sessions, for having murdered Govindamall and Nagam, attempting to murder one Muttan, and attempting to commit suicide. Sinivasa Iyengar, the 1st witness in the case deposed, that being informed that his house had been closed from inside, and that some one appeared to be within beating the inmates, he went off to the Police station, and securing the assistance of a few policemen, he came to the house, but finding no one answer to repeated knocking and shouting from outside, an entrance was effected by lifting the door off its hinges. When the house was entered the dead body of Govindamall, the wife of the 1st witness, was found; lying near by was the prisoner with a deep wound in his throat, and in one of the apartments was found the corpse of Nagam, the mother of the 2nd witness Muttan. This witness was discovered in another apartment bleeding from several wounds. The prisoner's statement was to the effect that he went during the absence of 1st witness to visit Nagamall (witness' wife); while he was in the house 2nd witness Muttan who was also on terms of intimacy with the deceased came in. An altercation and a scuffle hereupon ensued, which resulted in the 2nd witness stabbing Nagamal and wounding the prisoner in the throat. The elder woman Nagam interfering, she also received a fatal wound in the struggle. Muttan's evidence went to show that the prisoner out of jealousy committed the double murder, and also made an attempt to murder the witness, who managed to escape not, however, without being severely wounded. The Court after a careful consideration of the evidence, differing from the Assessors, acquitted the prisoner of murder, as the testimony against him was doubtful, but convicting him of voluntarily causing hurt to Muttan, sentenced him to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to be further rigorously imprisoned for nine months.

THE BOMBAY RYOT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The mention of insolvency brings me back to the present indebtedness of the Bombay ryots. It seems to me and it appears to everybody to be quite obvious that it is impossible the present state of wretchedness and hopeless indebtedness should be allowed to continue. The evil is so widespread and so general, and the unchecked action of the existing law is so certain to promote instead of decreasing the grave political dangers with which the situation is attended, that it is urgently necessary that something should be done towards ameliorating the condition of the ryots and lifting them out of that state of hopeless insolvency into which they have sunk. If anything were wanting to convince people of the necessity of action instead of letting matters take their own course, it would be the significant lesson of the agricultural riots of 1875. Of a sudden a whole people were found to be in a state bordering upon insurrection. Everywhere the public peace was violated, the houses of the money-lenders were burnt, some were murdered, the bonds were torn up, and these evidences of their indebtedness, and their slavery destroyed, the people returned peaceably to their wonth. What was this if it was not a national conviction that these bonds were the means by which the Civil Courts would be made to fetter them and degrade them more and more. The people felt themselves powerless in the face of documents which they could not deny but which they had a conviction were false, because they had been satisfied over and over again by the sweat of their brows. They had contracted debts, but they had toiled and slaved to repay them, and yet these bonds showed that their toil was worthless and would have to be done over again. The national sense of justice revolted at the prospect of perpetual slavery for a small money debt which had been more than repaid, and if the courts were obliged to accept these bonds as conclusive and the whole power of Government were exerted in favour of the sowkar, because he would show a writing and the debtor could show no receipts, it was clear that the destruction of these bonds would be the easiest way to absolve themselves from the thraldom of perpetual debt. Government learnt by a sharp experience that these inflamatory symptoms required immediate measures of correction, and after four years of suspense a bill is about to be brought forward to cure these evils. No doubt it will be a good one, but whatever it is it will hardly be complete if a measure of insolvency is not one of the measures proposed. No matter how rough it may be. If the insolvency process were sufficient to restore the majority of the people to a state of independence within a reasonable time, it would be a political success. I am far from wishing that those who can pay should not be made to pay, and in fact I think it would be a grave defect if those who had borrowed money were not obliged to repay it at fair interest; but I would put a reasonable limit upon the time within which the repayment should be made. Three years would be time enough, and the ascertained debt should be recovered by instalments recoverable from the surplus produce of the field. I would not appropriate the whole surplus, but a half to three quarters of it for three years as far as it would go, and at the end of the term the debtor should be freed. At present the position is this: that the ryots know that they cannot pay, and the sowkars fear they never will be paid. It is a matter of political expediency to put an end to these doubts and the discontents arising from them. Place before the ryot a certain prospect of escape within a certain time, and the national feeling of the obligation to pay a debt will make him work to repay it. The sowkar in his turn will not be unwilling to accept a compromise by which he will get back his money at fair interest. Neither party will be perfectly satisfied, but justice must be done between the two. In three years we may hope to see the peasantry absolved from debt, and if the suggestions which have been made in this paper are adopted, we may see that while the operation of natural laws is not interfered with they are so regulated that they will not cause those sudden and violent changes in the status of masses of people which are the sure means to induce discontent and disturbance. The land must pass from the poor to the rich, but this change need not be effected in too sudden a manner. Time is wanted to teach the sowkar his duty as a landlord, and time is wanted to accustom the ryot to a new master. What is wanted is that there should be a wholesome check upon the too rapid alienation of land.

To sum up briefly the suggestions in this paper, it appears to be unwise to put undue restrictions in the way of the ryot in his application for loans, which are often required for matters of the most urgent necessity. Such restrictions merely tend to increase the value of money and to subject the ryot to more onerous conditions than he would otherwise accept; and, besides, in a country possessing so small an amount of capital and so many eager applicants for money who have little or no security to offer, it is a political mistake to interfere unnecessarily with the bargains between money lenders and borrowers. All that can be done prudently is to take such precautions as would generally insure that no money lender is a man of sense, substance; and not a mere middleman who himself borrows at interest to lend at higher interest; and this might be done by requiring money lenders to be licensed and to furnish security for the honest discharge of their business. It would not be prudent to free the land from the liability of being sold to satisfy the debt of the ryot. This would be such an extreme measure that it would entirely destroy the little credit remaining to him, and would tend to maintain a pauper peasantry. The land would be rapidly exhausted, the produce would decrease, and the difficulties of collecting the land tax would be increased tenfold. Evictions would be common, the land would be unsaleable, and the whole system would break down for the want of that capital which it is essential the people should have. The produce would not be sufficient to maintain the people, and in the first bad season the country would be depopulated, the people would fly from the fields which could not support them and which they did not possess the seed wherewith to resow; famine, pauperism, crime, discontent, and insurrection might follow one another with alarming rapidity. The country cries aloud for capital, and instead of driving it away by crude legislation, intended to protect an improvident class of people who simply follow the imperious dictates of necessity in seeking for money on any terms, it would be wise not to attempt to break down the system of money lending but to regulate it so that it may be beneficial to all parties. Let every method be tried of inducing the ryot to resort to Government for loans at a low rate of interest for agricultural improvements, and remove every obstacle which now prevents the money being lent promptly, by discarding useless formalities. While encouragement should be given to respectable capitalists to settle in the villages, it is quite justifiable that the State should refuse to lend its assistance for the recovery of debts created by unconscionable bargains. The act of limitation should be enforced in its integrity and in the spirit and the purposes for which it was intended. It is now the favoured engine of extortion by the general practice of taking new bonds from time to time to evade its intention. Time mows down the evidence of rights, and the unfortunate debtor is quite unable after the lapse of 10 to 15 years to prove any of his statements that he had repaid so much at one time and so much at another, and the Civil Court with every desire to befriend the debtor is obliged to decide on the facts before it, and cannot refuse to accept the evidence of accounts extending over a decade in preference to vague assertions and unsupported statements. Of course cheap justice for small money debts is an essential reform, but the tribunal before which cases are to be decided is immaterial. Village panchaits and conciliation and arbitration courts may be good in their way, but they are antiquated and fallen into disuse and would not be easy to revive. Moreover, a village panch is more open to local influences than a salaried officer, their decision would not command the respect which they did when their people had known nothing better. It is not the fault of the judge that he must administer statute law, the remedy is to alter the statute, and the judge would then decide the amended law more suited to the wants of the country. Legislation is an experimental science, and when it is found that the greatest good of the greatest number does not follow upon a certain law, the remedy is not to cease to legislate but to try a new measure which past experience might show to be likely to be beneficial.

Disputes about debt must be decided, and whether this is to be done by a judge or a panch makes little difference, except that the judge is more likely to be more intelligent and more impartial. The procedure is now to compel plaintiffs, defendants, and witnesses to attend a court, perhaps 50 miles away, and in three out of four cases the defendant has not the time, especially in the busy season of his work, when he must stay to plough and reap. Neither can the ryot afford the expense of witnesses and the inevitable delays of a Civil Court. He is summoned to-day, and perhaps his case will not be heard for a week or a month. All this is not an assistance, but a hindrance to justice; and what is wanted is that the Court should go to the parties and not that the parties should come to the Court. There should be circuits, and every important village should be visited, and many of the smaller ones. With justice at his own door, and his witnesses within call, the ryot might safely venture to defend his case, not by written statements, which are absurd in the case of a man who cannot write, but by oral testimony; and if every debt were obliged to be settled in three years he will be able to give some definite proof of the repayments he might have made. The people do not complain that the Civil Court is corrupt, or that their defence is not listened to; they complain that too much weight is attached to writings and too little to oral evidence. It is not possible to do away with writings, but it is possible to put the ignorant debtor more on a level with his creditor by making the term within which the creditor must sue sufficiently short to prevent the debtor's proofs growing too dim to be serviceable. Of course it is open to the State to declare that it will not assist a creditor to recover 36 per cent. interest, or any interest which would show the bargain to have been necessitous and the debtor to have been acting under moral duress. I cannot see that such a law would be altogether evaded, and that the tendency of it would not produce good. The Courts should not be used to compel extortionate bargains; but even-handed justice should be administered and fair commercial interest allowed, the rate to be settled by the State from time to time. The debtor says in effect, Have mercy upon me and I will pay you all; and the State should not be utterly heedless to such a cry. If it is possible that the debt can be repaid within a reasonable time, time should be given for its payment by instalments, if not, the extreme measure of sale should be enforced. With large estates a mortgage or a decree which required the debtor to pay the greater part of his surplus proceeds to the creditor might be practicable, and, wherever practicable, should be followed. With small estates this would not be practicable, and it is better to deprive a man of his land who is hopelessly involved than to retain him as an incumbrance upon the soil. It will not be long perhaps before imprisonment for debt is abolished. All are conscious of its unsuitability, and pending the adoption of a general law of insolvency, there appears to be reason to absolve debtors from imprisonment in many parts of this Presidency. In short, what we want are itinerant Courts doing simple justice at the ryot's door, investigating money claims of a recent date, and shaping their decrees to suit each case while allotting a fair interest. But while such measures would operate for good in the course of time, the present need of the people is for an insolvency law, which would take from a debtor at once what he could afford to give, with three-fourths of the surplus of his field for three years. Let some such measure be introduced as a tentative measure into one taluka and its effect watched, and then extended generally with such improvement as experience dictates.

As to the more direct action of Government, it would be well if the leases were reduced to 10 years, for the times are exceedingly transitional, and the value of silver is likely to fluctuate violently for many years longer, while the quantity imported into India must depend upon the development of the export trade and the reduction of the counteracting Home Charges. A money rent fixed for 30 years may turn out to be exceedingly oppressive from causes which are beyond the control of Government. A violent disturbance in the value of money sent up prices and gave an extraordinary impetus to the development of the country which benefited the ryots at the expense of the State during the last lease of 30 years. A reaction has set in, and prices have fallen to the injury of the ryot, and while the depression of trade continues and the imports of silver are falling off, it will be hopeless to look for improvement. These violent oscillations of prices make leases for 30 years unsuitable; and for the present, leases for short terms would be more adapted to the changing times and the changing value of money. But, whether leases are long or short, there must be more moderation in the collection of the revenue and more consideration shown in bad seasons. Individuals cultivators, struggling for a subsistence, should not be forced into the hands of sowkars at a time when their land has produced little or nothing. Remissions need not be given indiscriminately, but postponing the collection to a more favourable time might be practiced more often than it is. Doubtless many of these suggestions have been made from time to times, and now that Mr. Hope is about to bring forward a bill to cure some of the evils with which the ryot is afflicted, we can only trust that it might be a measure as able and comprehensive as his industry and ability may warrant us in believing it will be. It is not possible for Government to do everything by legislation, but all that they can do should be done, and it is quite certain that matters will not improve by being let alone. It may not be possible to resist the advancing tide, but it is possible and expedient to direct it so that it shall not cause a devastation.

Nasik, June 15. W. R. HAMILTON.

TASMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What a wild creature your correspondent ("Traveller" must be; but he makes a very bold assertion when he states that I am not acquainted with London. With your kind permission I beg to inform "Traveller" that I am not only acquainted with the "great metropolis," but I am also as well acquainted with all the great seaport-towns of the world as I am with my native city—Dublin—which is not a bad "saint."

P. O. HIGGINS,
Superintendent of Markets.

THE GROUNDING OF THE HENRIETTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by your paper of this day's date that the pilot, for grounding the ship Henrietta, north of Middle Ground Battery, was sentenced by the Bombay Port Trust Committee to be put back three steps. Will you kindly tell me what they have done with Mr. Peters, who, on the 15th May last, when supplying the Prong Light-House with water, sank the water barge, and she became a total wreck, and is *still* lying near the Prong Light house?

June 23. LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Your correspondent "J. B." must be ignorant of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia's claims as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Corporation, or the attempt to disparage him would not probably have been made. Mr. Wadia is a very substantial citizen, is held in high repute, and is an intelligent and educated gentleman. If he took part in the ratepayers agitation for a reform of the Municipality he was in good company, for many respected citizens did the same, Mr. Maclean included among the number; and that action on the part of Mr. Wadia is one reason at least which should recommend him to the support of the ratepayers in his candidature. It is an additional guarantee of his fitness that he is proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. CIT.

BOMBAY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That I have some authority to speak on this subject may be gathered from the fact of my very often having to answer the pertinent question put to me by many of my married lady friends, "Why don't you get married Mr. ——?" I confess I am not always so ready with an answer as I would wish to be, the fact being that the truth, as I feel it, would be classed as treason to the fair sex, and I am a very poor hand at sophistry. I may now, however, give my reason. To fully understand my position you must know that I go mercurely into society, and that I frequently am a guest at balls and parties, without taking any very active part in them. Well, you know, "lookers-on see most of the game;" and as I have not been altogether unobservant, the game as I see it played in society of the present day, more particularly the hands held by young married women, and some old ones too, alas! has forced on me the conviction that it would be wiser not to have a cut in. In the meantime I enjoy, after my own fashion, my income, my carriages, and my house on

MALABAR HILL.

THE "IMPORTANT DESPATCH!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary the *Times of India*, apparently with a view of deriding H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, publishes the following in one of the columns of his issue of yesterday, the 23rd instant:—

> The following *important* despatch has been addressed by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to the Government of Bombay:—
>
> "With reference to my despatch of the 23rd January last, No. 4, I have to inform you that the sum of two pence overpaid to the Swiss Post Office has been adjusted in compliance with the request contained in the letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Issue, Money Order Department, Bombay, dated 6th January last, No. 0.—3070."
>
> In justice to the Secretary of State and the readers of the *Times*, it must be said that the despatch referred to consists of two paragraphs, only one of which can by any quality be styled "important." The second paragraph, in the absence of which the first is not sufficiently clear, elucidates the latter, and fully explains the object of H. M.'s Secretary of State in addressing this Government on the above subject.
>
> To call only one paragraph a despatch, and omit the other, is an injustice of which, I presume, the *Times* would not willingly be guilty; but if he occasionally likes to criticise others, he must be careful not to expose himself to the charge of even *unintentional* misrepresentation!

Bombay, June 24. OMEGA.

AN ENGINE DERAILED.—The engine of the 7-30 p. m. goods train from Ghoty of the 18th instant, got derailed at the Canal-pose station points on the morning of the 19th instant, owing to which the 6.15 p. m. mail train leaving the Central Station, Madras, on the same date was detained at that station for the space of three hours and thirty minutes. The driver, in defence, states that the pointsman held the points carelessly, while the pointsman on the other hand denies having been at the points. The Railway authorities are to hold an enquiry shortly to decide the case.—*Madras Times.*

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is weeping and gnashing of teeth! Government have ordered a reduction of 20 per cent. in the salaries of all the members of the Cotton Frauds Department. The natural question is, why this sweeping reduction? It is said it is rendered necessary because the receipts of the department are not equal to the disbursements. If such be the case, of course something must be done to remedy matters; but, in applying a remedy, Government ought to be careful that efficiency is not sacrified on the altar of economy, and that the action taken will not entail more hardship to their servants than can be helped.

I do not wish here to enter into the vexed question of retaining the Cotton Department or not. This is a point on which there are differences of opinion. What I desire to point out, however, is that in ordering the reductions Government have not paid sufficient regard to the claims of a large majority of the members of the department, especially those receiving small salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

It is well known that the question of the reorganization of this department has been hanging fire for a very long time. There are men in the department who joined from 10 to 15 years ago, and are now receiving the same salaries as when they joined. And that it is not their own fault that they are now in the same positions can be proved from the records of the department. Some of them, indeed, have distinguished themselves by the cases of frauds and bribery they have prosecuted. From time to time these men have been given to understand that a new scale of salaries would be brought into force and the department placed on a better footing. Several schemes have at different times, it is known, been submitted to Government, but they have been pigeon-holed, owing to the uncertainty as to the continuance of the department. Promotion thus became stagnant, and though it is stated "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," the individuals referred to hoped against hope. And now how great must be their disappointment to find that instead of receiving promotion for all the work they have done so many years, their salaries are to be reduced by 20 per cent! How Government can expect these men, after so many years, to live on salaries reduced to so great an extent, when everything is so much dearer, it is impossible to imagine. Their action can scarcely be regarded as a hint to all to leave the department, for they must be aware how difficult it is to obtain employment in these days of reduction and retrenchment. Moreover, it has always been the rule that when changes detrimental to their servants are ordered by Government, they are brought into force as vacancies occur, and are not allowed to affect those already on the establishment. In these circumstances, I maintain that Government have acted contrary to established rule, and that they have, as I said before, been unmindful of the just claims of the lesser paid men, and instead of giving them encouragement to continue in well-doing they are discouraging them, and giving cause for disaffection.

But it may be asked, as the income of the Cotton Department is not sufficient to meet expenses, in what other way can the desired reduction in the latter be brought about? There are other ways and means. Are there no men who can be placed on the pension roll? Are there no men who are old or are inefficient in other respects? If these are got rid of when a reduction is desirable, they cannot complain. In ordering reductions Government generally fail to see where they can to more advantageously made. Anybody who knows anything of the Cotton Department cannot fail to see that there are many sinecures in it. There are men in the department drawing salaries higher than those enjoyed by first class Deputy Collectors, who do nothing more than visit a Press once a day or once a week and write one or two reports in a year. This is the direction in which the axe should be laid. Reductions will thus be made where they ought to be made, and the object of Government will be attained without a sweeping change by which all low paid and high paid, efficient and inefficient suffer. FAIR PLAY.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting.)

March.....	Home, Sweet Home	J. Schmuck.
Overture.....	Jessonda.....	Spohr.
Selection.....	Don Pasquale.....	Donizetti.
Waltz.....	Mabel.....	D. Godfrey.
Quadrille.....	La Belle Hélène	Strauss.
Galop	Friedrich Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at 10-30 a.m. on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Poona.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on 19th June was Rs. 2,04,57,572-2-1.

WE inadvertently omitted yesterday, in our notice of the Parsee artist (Pestonjee Bomanjee) who has carried off the silver medal at the Madras Art Exhibition, to mention his name.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "CYRUS."—On Monday last, at a numerously attended meeting of Lodge "Cyrus," of the two Parsee Lodges working under the English Constitution in Bombay, Wor. Bro. Rustamjee Ardasir, the Master of the Lodge during the past year, who had been re-elected in consideration of his ability and valuable services, was installed again as Master for the ensuing year. The absence of the District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Tyrrel Leith, who is away on professional duty at Hyderabad, was much felt by all who were present. The installation ceremony was well performed by Wor. Bro. Hormusjee, the immediate Past Master. Bros. Rustomjee Zaboolee, Rustomjee Iranee, and Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, were elected to serve on the permanent committee.

A VAGRANT.—James Breuer, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb at the Girgaon Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee cook, named Ardasir Jamsetjee, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with attempting to commit suicide by taking arsenic. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 3rd proximo, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Shaba Ismail, and Coosbee, woman, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing, from a dwelling house, sundry gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 85, the property of Mayab, woman. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to six months' similar imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Girgaon Back Road, on view of the body of a Hindu man, name unknown, whose body was found floating in a well in that locality. The body bore no external marks of violence. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in a well; but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

POLO.—The match, Fort *vs.* Malabar Hill and Colaba, came off on Monday evening, and ended in favour of the latter by two goals to one. Altogether the game was a good one, the sides being well matched; and when the return game is played, the result may, in all likelihood, be different. We understand that, weather permitting, Polo will be played on the *maidan* on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, when space will be reserved for ladies and for members of the Gymkhana.

THE local *Gazette* says that the soldiers of the Kurrachee garrison have been prohibited visiting the Sadar Bazaar in consequence of two cases of cholera occurring in a lane not far from Dunsterville Buildings, both of which proved fatal.

THE four convicts who escaped recently from the custody of barkandaz of the Kurrachee Jail were sentenced on the 20th inst. by the City Magistrate to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 12 months, to commence from the expiration of the terms of imprisonment they

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....
RESERVE FUND.....

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 39, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Consignment of superior DANISH BEER, just arrived per Eilen Bates.
LANG, MOIR & Co.
Bombay, 20th June 1879.

DEVONSHIRE CYDER.
BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.
FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts Rs. 5 per dozen.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 60 Galls. Hhd.	R.	170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	,,	220
St. Julien do. do. do.	,,	275
Medoc per dozen quarts	,,	15
St. Julien do.	,,	18
Margaux do.	,,	26

SHERRY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	10
Cognac Champagne do.	,,	28

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN BOMBAY
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.
"Bull-Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0 .. 6 4	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4 .. 4 8	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
'HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	5 8 .. 5 12	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12 .. 4 0	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).
READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Lecoills	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	,,	25 ,,

* STILL HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Liebfraumilch	Rs.	28 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	28 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	28 ,,
Ruedesheimer	,,	28 ,,
Do.	,,	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	35 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38 per doz. Qts.

BEER:—
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE.... Rs. 5 per doz. Qts.
Cairo Expedition Pale Ale ,, 5 per doz. stone bottles.
Norway Pale Ale ,, 5-8 per doz. qts.
Kronsnacher Export Beer ,, 6-4 per doz. qts.

* CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	,,	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	,,	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	,,	58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs.	55 ,,

* BRANDY:—

Miller Frère's Cognac	Rs.	18 per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	,,	20 ,,
F. Dessandetr & Co.'s ,,	,,	22 ,,
Fromy and Rogée's ,,	,,	30 ,,

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes' Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.
Finest German Asparagus Rs. 24 per doz. tins.
GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Black Pudding	Rs.	1-2 per tin.
Smoked Sausages	,,	1-4 ,,
Livering	,,	1-4 ,,
Roast Sausages	,,	1-10 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 21st June 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.
A Fast-trotting Chesnut Deccan Pony and a Handsome new village Cart with a set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 400.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 16th June 1879.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
RECEIVED
The ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to COD LIVER OIL at the
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process prepared from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity, free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; but otherwise in its natural condition as in the living fish; no chemical bile only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil, "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is on the Lofoten Isles All the year round he employes there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This best factor of Consumptive Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's liver while it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANYSORT."
THE GOLD MEDAL:—The only one awarded in this class, makes the
FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been gained by MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in preference to all other makers—great and small—throughout the whole world, at all the principal International Exhibitions.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is the Only One that will retain its virtue in tropical climates, on account of its exceptional purity. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes: "It is the only oil that will remain good for any time in India, while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."
HEAD OFFICES: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; BRANCH OFFICES: 117, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.; FACTORIES: STAMSUND AND LABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

HAVE just received a small consignment of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of plain fashionable colours as now worn.

LADIES' Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose	Rs.	2 8	per pair.
CHILDREN'S Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose, from	,,	1 12	,,
LADIES' Navy Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks	,,	3 0	,,
CHILDREN'S Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks ..... from	,,	2 0	,,
LADIES' Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose	,,	3 0	,,
CHILDREN'S Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees ..... from	,,	2 0	,,
LADIES' New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose	,,	3 0	,,
CHILDREN'S New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees ..... from	,,	2 0	,,
LADIES' Black Cotton with Embroidered Silk Clocks	,,	2 0	,,
Do. Ecru Do. Do. Do.	,,	2 4	,,

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings in all sizes and fashionable colours.
Ladies' Linen Collars, New shapes .....Rs. 5 per dozen.
Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton, and Merino Hosiery of every description.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A Very Large Stock of British Oak Work,
with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 100.
Punch Bowls, Rs. 80.
Tankards and Goblets. Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
Biscuit Boxes. Rs. 42 and 29.
Cruet Stands and Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
Butter Dishes and Sardine Boxes, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
Pickle Frames, Rs. 38.
Marmalade Dishes, Rs. 26 and 20.
Salt Cellars, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Loving Cups, Three handles, Rs. 57.
With Silver Mounts, Rs. 90 and 135
Toast Racks, Rs. 20.
Egg Stands, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
Cask on stand, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 55.
Spirit Carriage, ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77.
Ice Pails. Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers, &c.
20th May, 1879. Bombay. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT AT THE ABOVE PREMISES, FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies have been done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart-bottles, assorted liquors, will be sent on application.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely, can be supplied and invoiced direct from the Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

OUR CHAMPAGNES are imported direct from Defaut and Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay, France. These high-class Wines were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, last year, and cannot be surpassed by those of other Houses.

Price Lists can be had on application.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

OUR WATERPROOF CLOTHING is manufactured specially for Indian wear; it is light, strong and very durable, and will resist the severest weather.

Cash Price List.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and strong	12	8
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook Coats, the lightest material made that will resist hard and continuous rain	15	0
Leggings to wear with above	7	8
Caps do.	5	8
"The Kensington Wrapper," the best Waterproof Coat manufactured. The solution is between two substances of Stout Twilled Holland, it cannot melt or stick together, and will resist the stiffest gale and the hardest rain .....each	38	0
Fine double texture do. do.	28	0
The Regulation Military Waterproof Overcoat	40	0
Waterproof Sheets, with large strong brass eyelets for lacing up bedding kit when camping out, made up to any size.		
Waterproof Sheeting 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Double texture do. do.	10	8

The above goods are perfectly fresh and have just arrived per P. and O. S. S. Khedive.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL KNOWN
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 8 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Bourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	Net Cash. 800
HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF"	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	305
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto.	500

New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops	Net Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebuten Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained	Net Cash Rs. 500

American Organs.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory Fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 5 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price Rs. 750
AMERICAN ORGANS.
Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth 1 foot 9 inches: Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Vox Humana, Forte, I., Forte II. ..... Price Rs. 50
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II. ..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs taxed by contract.
PIANOFORTES AND REPAIRED.
BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Full particulars on application to,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street

ESTABLISHED 1820.
(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
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MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.
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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
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Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

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PALEKAR & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1879. Kalbadevi Road

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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Do. do.	,,	30 to 45
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Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for	Rs.	25 to 27
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CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
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CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
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Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
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